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The First Page.
What will 1921 bring? No man knows. That is one of the blessings of life. If we could see through the veil we would face much unhappiness, much anxiety. The year that is before us is a closed book, to be opened page by page, with no "skipping."
There are many possibilities in this story that we begin today to read. It may be a tragedy, a romance, a comedy. It may, and probably will, be a blend of all these. There is no reason to look for a year much different from those that have gone, save, of course, the years of the war span, when the tragic note was deepest and loudest.

Rising from the depths of that terrible time, the future must look brighter for all mankind. Problems are to be solved, still, and dangers are now in evidence. But men are sincerely hopeful of solution of the problems and avoidance of the dangers. Civilization does not go backward, and regarding the war as a necessary evil, that had to come to purge the world of an accumulated poison, it can be considered in the end as a contribution to the eventual happiness and good of the race.

Too often do we approach the opening of another period of time in a personal spirit, with hopes for individual advantage, or apprehensions of direct and localized misfortune. It is necessary to view the prospect broadly. Is society advancing toward higher ideals and better conditions of life? Only the chronic pessimist, with no substantial basis for his bilious outlook, will deny the affirmative answer.

Cast back the vision into the past and see how far ahead we are than even a few decades ago. We have better chances for life, better advantages for advancement, better conditions of home comfort, better opportunities for our children, better government, better morals. We are living in a clearer time, with a greater number of people on a rising plane of social relationship. There is more charity, there is more justice, there is more human sympathy.

Nineteen-twenty-one: A year of promise and wonderful possibilities! Let us greet it gladly and cheerfully and confidently! And let us not forget that in the main we make our own year what it proves to be, a year of blessings or a year of sorrows, according as we approach our tasks and responsibilities and opportunities.

The Executive Inaugural Car.
The other day a suggestion was made by a correspondent of The Star that the retiring and incoming Presidents should ride to and from the Capitol on inauguration day in the old George Washington family coach, now stored at Mount Vernon, and, it is reported, still in working condition. This proposal, however, has not only been negated, but it is announced that the President-elect has chosen to adopt for the first time in the history of the inaugural proceedings an automobile for transport to and away from the scene of the official induction into office. Thus instead of the coach of nearly a century and a half ago the chief figures in the inaugural parade next March will be carried in a vehicle most strictly of the present type. There will be some regret at this departure, which will lessen the picturesque quality of the procession. An automobile is not a romantic means of transport. There is something about a pair of horses or a team of four that adds to the spirit of a formal parade. But if the President-elect prefers the motor he will be so accommodated, and Washington will have a new experience in seeing this device in an inaugural parade for the first time.

Many commercial experts believe that if the reds can be interested in trade they will lose their taste for more relentless and less profitable games.

Making Germany Disarm.
A crisis that may be of extremely grave character develops today in Germany. Under the terms of the Spa convention, if by this date the German government has not fulfilled its promises respecting disarmament the allies may occupy the basin of the Ruhr. Up to date Germany has failed to comply with her agreement on the score of the disbandment of troops. She has pleaded inability to demobilize the forces of a certain grade, particularly in East Prussia and Bavaria. A disposition is manifest for the Berlin government to disclaim responsibility for and authority over those portions of the former empire, still members of the German body politic. In East Prussia, she contends, the excess troops are needed as protection against possible invasion from the east and in Bavaria she has urged that the Bavarian state government will not consent. There is a manifest lack of good faith in the various explanations given and the failure of the authorities at Berlin to state the case in a way to convince even the German people, from whom many objections have already arisen on the score of disingenuousness on the part of the government.

Separation of Bavaria from Germany has been threatened if Berlin attempts to comply with the al-

lied demand for disbandment. There are divided councils on the allied side as to whether this would not be a satisfactory issue out of the difficulty. A separation of Bavaria would leave Germany much weaker as a state. There has always been a tendency toward secession in Bavaria, and at the time of the revolution following the Kaiser's abdication the state very nearly left the German system—in fact, an independent government was set up at Munich for a short period, but was afterward suppressed.
Unfortunately there is not a complete harmony between England and France on the score of the means to be adopted to bring Germany to a reckoning in the matter of disbandment. The French are naturally more apprehensive than the English. In case of occupation the French troops would be chiefly employed. It has been recently disclosed in dispatches from Berlin that a very bitter feeling toward France has developed lately, markedly more so than against England. Of course, even though the Berlin government has concealed many guns and great quantities of ammunition and has secretly trained masses of troops, it would be impossible to undertake a campaign with any possible chance of success. A German force could not in all probability cross the Rhine and would be crushed before it reached the old frontier. Yet France has shown to be fearful of possibilities. She trusted before 1914 and paid a bitter penalty. There is ground now for her insistence upon the fullest compliance with the terms of the Spa agreement.

The Low Government Pay Scale.
Chairman Good of the House appropriations committee, in an interview printed in The Star yesterday, says that the government must pay better salaries if it is to retain the service of employees who have been trained in its work and have become valuable. Unless the public pay scale is increased every bureau of the government will continue to lose men and women who have acquired special qualifications and for whose services outside interests, commercial, industrial and educational, will bid successfully.

This is not a new condition. It has prevailed for years. In some of the branches of the departmental service a heavy annual overturn from this cause has put a serious handicap upon the administration of the public business. The case of the patent office has been frequently cited. In the Department of Agriculture, in the Department of Commerce, in the Department of Justice, in the Treasury Department—in fact, in every branch of the government these changes are continually occurring, as men and women who have developed special aptitudes are drawn away by the tender of only slightly larger pay. Some of them have commanded much larger pay than the most conceivably generous governmental scale would afford them.

It has been pointed out again and again that the government is one of the poorest paymasters of any American employer. In the higher executive positions men must almost invariably sacrifice materially when they leave private life for public posts. Not infrequently it happens that a man turns away from an income of \$100,000 a year from a law practice or a business connection in order to take a position in the cabinet. But these are not the cases in point. The real backbone of the service is constituted by the men who get between \$1,500 and \$5,000 a year. Save in a few cases of elderly workers who have remained beyond the point of readjustment, most of these people could get better pay in outside employment. But they are held by two factors, the comparative certainty of the government employment and pride of service.

It is not proposed that the government compete with the private employers, but that it advance its scale to the point of assuring its workers decent living compensations. The scale itself has not been revised for many decades. It is the only wage scale in America that has remained stationary. The trifling addition called a bonus, first \$100 and then \$240 a year, was in no sense a meeting of the rising needs of life. It was at best an annual donation, subject to withdrawal at any time.
It is gratifying to find the chairman of the House committee taking the broad ground of recognition of the needs of the service in respect to the adoption of a pay scale that will at least enable the government to hold its valued workers without compelling them to sacrifice the elementary comforts of life.

Business in Russia is expected to revive to a degree that will divert Trotsky's attention from political literature and afford him congenial occupation in prospectus writing.

Berlin protests that some of the German regions defy orders to disarm. The despotic discipline that was once Germany's boast is apparently not what it used to be.

Two Months.
Beginning Monday, Congress will buckle to its work, with a clear appreciation of the time allowance and of the amount of work to be done. The time allowance is two months, and the amount of work prodigious.
The time should be given wholly to the routine. That is pressing. The government must function, and it cannot function without supplies. And those supplies should be voted intelligently.

Hurrying with supply bills is dangerous business. "Jokers" slip in items are not properly explained, and some are not explained at all. And now and then in the confusion bills fail, and makeshifts have to be provided in the way of resolutions for carrying on.
No bills should be allowed to fall this time. The table should be cleared. The new Congress will have all the business it can possibly attend to. Prospects are for a long special ses-

sion and a long regular first session. Indeed, there may be but a very little daylight between the two sessions.
As for questions outside the routine that are pressing, there is hope in the fact that the special session will be called early. Mr. Harding has wisely decided to put the new Congress to work shortly after the old Congress has expired. Knowing that the country does, he also desires results on the November mandate as soon as they can be obtained.
Let us have, then, the time between now and adjournment day devoted to business that cannot wait without detriment to public interests.

An Undivided Responsibility.
There has been no suggestion recently of a mixed cabinet. Soon after the announcement of the November result several were made. The argument was that as hundreds of thousands of democrats had assisted in producing the result, Mr. Harding should give them representation in his official family.
The argument did not prove persuasive. It aroused only a languid interest. It was not supported in circles strictly political. It seemed to possess only a sentimental value.
The reply was this: The successful ticket was the republican ticket, nominated as such. The successful platform was the republican platform, written and adopted as such. Those who voted for the ticket did so with confidence in it, and in the knowledge that success for the ticket would mean success for the platform, with the terms of which they were familiar.
Mr. Harding, then, will enter the White House as a republican, elected and pledged as such, and in office will guide by the Chicago chart. This will call for republican advisers—men who, like himself, are pledged to the party's principles.

In this way the administration will be republican and as such must answer to the country. If it succeeds, the praise and the unshared will fall to the republican party. If it fails, the blame and the consequences will fall on that party. The republicans are responsible, though they were assisted in their triumph by great numbers of democrats.
It is only chance to assert itself as an edifice of beauty comes when the inaugural ball brings the interior instead of the exterior of the pension office under observation.
After laying his men off Henry Ford announced that while idle they would receive pay checks. No advocate of shorter hours for labor could ask for anything fairer than this.

Before another December business is expected to adjust itself in a way that will not compel the income tax collector to be a hindrance to Santa Claus.
There has not been a New Year in a long time more fraught with happy expectation than this First of January, 1921.

As a producer of ornate fiction D'Annunzio must feel a great deal of interest in the variegated rumors circulated concerning him.

Reports continue to come across the Pacific to the effect that the California question is not as serious in Japan as it has been represented.
There is no time when Senator Knox cannot, if called upon to do so, write offhand a substitute for the league of nations.

Senator Borah is one of the most energetic of personages in suggesting New Year resolutions.

Martens has proved himself an expert in the diplomatic art of the lingering farewell.

A New Year should be no less happy because it is strictly abstemious.

SHOOTING STARS.
BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Homemade Embellishments.
When Happy New Year comes anew
There are no birds to sing.
So you and I our best must do,
And call it caroling.

There are no blossoms to extend
A greeting in good style,
So you and I our wish must lend
To bring a blooming smile.

Jud Tunkins says nations are a good deal like individuals, each hoping everybody else is going to be as unselfish and condoning as possible.

Uncle Bill Bottletop says a boot-legged couldn't do so much damage if all the stock he carried was what he could put in a bottle.

An Old Word Dismissed.
"In the future we will have no such thing as war."
"No," agreed the grim scientist. "If my present experiments in lethal devices meet my hopes, we'll have something very much worse."

Valued Authority.
He had no use for government;
He vowed all rule must cease,
Yet when a fight against him went
He yelled for the police!

Promoting Human Happiness.
"Did you wish all your constituents a Happy New Year?"
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "and I felt it was a pretty serious occasion. When a man in my position makes a wish of that kind it is considered a promise and a lot of fellows expect you to go together your influence and make good."

Editorial Digest

Is a Naval Inquiry Sufficient?

Just why editorial writers should follow political lines in discussing the conduct of the American marines in Haiti is difficult to explain, but the fact is that a whole-hearted acceptance of the report on the Haitian situation just made by the Navy Department is confined chiefly to democratic papers, while the republican press is united in a demand for a congressional inquiry which would be free from "indiscriminate killing of civilians." "Americans were incalculable," the Philadelphia Record (independent democratic) informs us, "not heard, apparently on high authority, that in Haiti the marines had gone gunning for the natives as if they were game and there was no closed season." But these "irresponsible and malicious rumors" are now "factually disproven" by the report of the Daily News (independent) finds, "by the unanimous report of the court of inquiry." "The investigation was a charge and has returned a judgment which is 'a vindication,' not in any sense a 'vindictive' one."

The investigation, the Atlanta Journal (democratic) informs us, "not only failed to substantiate the charge of 'indiscriminate killing of natives,' but established very clearly that it had no basis in fact." Further, the News (N. J.) News (independent) adds, "the facts of the case are that the marines have put an end to 'indiscriminate killings.' Gen. Barnett, the Birmingham Age-Herald (democratic) concedes, 'may have been sincere in his accusations and desirous of ending a condition of affairs which he believed contrary to American ideals of fair play.'"

The Mobile Register (democratic) is not so lenient. "The affair will not be completely to the public's satisfaction," it asserts, "until the man responsible for the charge is brought sharply to account."

The Butte Miner (democratic) agrees that "the accusers of the marines in Haiti deserve scathing censure," but it rejoices at exoneration in which "the charges have been swept aside, resulting in 'another splendid triumph for American arms.'"

In clearing the record of the marines, the Louisville Post-Dispatch (independent) declares, "the honor of the United States in the matter is vindicated." The Birmingham Age-Herald (democratic) adds, "the good name which the Marine Corps has earned in many fields is not stained, but enhanced by its Haitian record." The suggestion of a "distinct aroma of politics about the matter," which the El Paso Times (democratic) makes is amplified by the Nashville Tennessean (independent democratic) into a frank opinion that the "slandering charges" were "an attempt to strike the will of the marines, and with the facts in the case established they will be allowed to rest in the memory of outworn campaign lies." The Boston Post (independent democratic) also takes the position that "the charges were used, at any rate, to help along the campaign, as does the New York World (democratic), but the Louisville Post (democratic) interprets it rather as a professional than a political affair, in which "Gen. Barnett misrepresented the Marine Corps exactly as Admiral Sims misrepresented the Navy."

While the report is, in effect, "a censure of Gen. Barnett," it does not "dispose of the question of the justice of our rule in Haiti," the New York Evening Post (independent) holds, and since "all that we have had thus far are obviously biased and untrue charges and official denials," it is apparent that "nothing short of a congressional investigation can set at naught the facts." The Springfield Republican (independent) believes that "while the marines are not guilty of any grave misconduct," it is advisable for a congressional committee to go into the matter more thoroughly, "especially to satisfy those who think professional pride and esprit de corps interfere with an investigation by a layman or military officer into charges reflecting upon the service to which its own members belong."

The in a sense left unexplained, in the opinion of the New York Globe (independent), and the "Navy Department's ceremonious exonerations of itself cannot be accepted as settling the question." This the St. Louis Star (independent) seconds.

Finne Issue in American Politics.
One of the racial influences contributing to the enormous volume of Mr. Harding's plurality was the animosity toward President Wilson's administration among citizens of Italian birth or ancestry on the issue of Finne. His attitude of a manifestly just policy aroused intense bitterness among voters of Italian blood, and that bitterness was industriously cultivated by republican campaigners. Finne was an excellent talking point. Mr. Wilson's attitude cost the democratic party many thousands of votes.

It may be too much to expect that the Finne issue will serve as a lesson to other racial elements in this country. The Italian whose vote at the last election was influenced by the Finne issue found his justification in the early course of the Italian government toward the Finne, and that attitude was not changed by the Italian government's acceptance of the course Mr. Wilson urged. It will be again when occasion shall arise. Still, the Finne incident, ended by the Italian government's acceptance of the course Mr. Wilson urged, was a reminder of the ridiculous, illogical and often dangerous consequences which flow from the injection of racial prejudices into American politics.—Brooklyn Eagle (independent democratic).

Cables in Commerce and Politics.
Cable communication has brought each country into instant touch with the markets of other countries. Before the day of cable and steamships a merchant bought and sold goods on information that was a month or more old when he shipped or received the goods. Business then was largely speculation.
Since the nations have been united by cables, the element of speculation has been almost entirely eliminated. A man can buy or sell wheat or wool in Portland with as full knowledge of that day's quotation on the London and Liverpool market as he has of the Portland quotations. Buy and sell can, therefore, be done on a closer margin, and in the end the consumer gains.
For the same or kindred reasons quick, direct cable communication is important in every phase of communication between nations—commercial, political, news and family intercourse. Quick communication enables men to win contracts ahead of foreign competitors, enables shipowners to win contracts for vessels, diplomats to form combinations and smooth away friction before an unfriendly power can gain advantage. Direct cables protect the secrecy of business rivals or of foreign governments, and facilitates exchange of news free from the obstruction and coloring which foreign governments might give. The cable exchange of funds in foreign interest which might be spread from a country controlling the cable by which two other countries communicated.
American cables are only second in importance to American ships in extension of foreign trade. We are engaging in competition with Britain in every market, and shall not be on an equal term so long as we are dependent on our rival's cables for commercial intercourse. Use of the cable has so increased in the last few years that there is business for more on the principal routes without wasteful duplication. Cables are a public utility which should be at the service of the whole world on equal terms, and with freedom from espionage and control. But Britain cannot be expected to give up its undoubted advantage without strings. It is the United States that should show determination to have its own system to every continent, not in an international agreement for cable control, which would put all nations on an equal footing, and would prevent undue duplication.—Portland Oregonian (independent republican).

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